THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1774. THE [NUMBER 1637.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 30th March, 1774.
Flour at 20/ per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh lb. 8 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 0d	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0d
Flour	19 0	Pork	75
Brown Bread	25 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 3	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	21 0
Muſcovado Sugar	6s 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	1 10	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes H.	riſes M.	ſets H.	
Thurſday	9	4	after 4	47	before 8	
Friday	10	5	4	46	8	
Saturday	11	6	4	45	8	
Sunday	12	7	4	44	8	
Monday	13	8	4	43	8	
Tueſday	14	9	4	42	8	
Wedneſday	○	10	4	42	8	Full ○ Wedneſday next.

Days 14 Hours 24 minutes the 19th.

WHEREAS Heathcote Johnſton, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did make, and with their hands ſubſcribe, a certain writing bearing date the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1773, and publiſhed the ſame for twelve weeks ſucceſſively, in Rivington's New-York Gazetteer, or Connecticut, Hudſon's River, New-Jerſey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiſer, and in the New-York Journal, or the General Advertiſer, printed by John Holt, being two of the public news-papers of this colony; which ſaid certain writing is, by the tenour thereof, directed to all perſons intereſted in the lands hereafter mentioned, and recites that, Whereas Francis Lovelace, Eſq; Governor General, under his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent under his hand and ſeal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Iſland, the 18th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King Charles II. annoque domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the Main, contained in three necks, of which the eaſtermoſt is bounded with a ſmall river, called Mamaroneck river, being alſo the eaſt bounds or limits of the ſaid government upon the Main, and the weſtermoſt with the Gravelly or Stony Brook, or river, which makes the eaſt limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Pell's Purchaſe, having to the ſouth the Sound, and running northward, from the marked trees upon the ſaid necks, twenty miles into the woods; which ſaid tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchaſed of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gentleman, in whoſe poſſeſſion then it was, and his title thereunto ſufficiently proved, both at ſeveral Courts of Seſſions, as alſo at the General Court of Aſſizes: For a confirmation, therefore, unto the ſaid John Richbell, in his poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the premiſes, he, the ſaid Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commiſſion and authority unto him given by his Royal Highneſs, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the ſaid John Richbell, and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of Land.

And whereas Caleb Heathcote, Eſq; afterwards became ſeized in fee of the greateſt part of the lands contained in the eaſtermoſt of the ſaid three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforeſaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforeſaid.

And whereas his late Majeſty King William III. by letters patent, under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21ſt day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, Anno Domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Eſq; and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, all his right and title of, in, and to ſuch lands as he was entitled to in the ſaid Eaſt Neck; in which ſaid confirmation the ſaid lands are deſcribed to be a tract of Land in the county of Weſtcheſter, beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the eaſtermoſt ſide of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck townſhip, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the ſaid river to the head thereof; and thence, on a north line, until eighteen miles from the ſaid marked tree are completed; weſterly at the marked tree, or Great Rock, being the weſtermoſt part of the ſaid northern bounds of the aforeſaid townſhip, being about two miles from the ſaid country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eaſtermoſt ſide of the ſaid land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles ſaid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, weſterly to a path to him belonging by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforeſaid was purchaſed by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors, which ſaid John Richbell had a grant and confirmation for the ſame, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the ſaid province, and the right of the ſaid John Richbell therein was legally veſted in the ſaid Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchaſed by the ſaid Caleb Heathcote of the native Indian proprietors.

And whereas William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, did, on the eighth day of December 1708, for a valuable conſideration, grant, bargain, and ſell unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, all their right, title, and intereſt in lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the ſaid Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to ſaid Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to ſay, the loſs number two and three, together with all the ſalt and freſh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforeſaid. And whereas Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the 26th day of December 1726, for a valuable conſideration, grant, bargain, and ſell unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforeſaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying weſt of the river called Mamaroneck river, and eaſt of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the Eaſt Neck, ſo called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from ſaid road, bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the ſaid river called Mamaroneck river on the eaſt, and by the brook aforeſaid on the weſt, and by the ſaid line extended two miles north, or northerly, on the north; and by the ſaid country road on the ſouth, or how otherwiſe the ſaid lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded. And alſo a certain right of meadow ſituate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or ſoutherly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both ſalt and freſh, lying on or adjacent to the neck commonly called the Eaſt Neck, whether laid out or to be laid out, and however the ſame is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

And whereas the ſaid Caleb Heathcote died ſeized of a certain tract of land in Harriſon's Purchaſe, in the ſaid county of Weſtcheſter, now in the poſſeſſion of Cornardt Coon, which ſaid tract of land laſt mentioned begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a cheſnut tree on the ſame river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree alſo adjoining to the lands of the ſaid Jacob Gidney, and from thence, ſtill northerly, to a heap of ſtones, thence ſoutherly to the road leading from Job Haddon to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney to the ſouth of Joſeph Haviland's land, thence ſouth weſterly along ſaid Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforeſaid; and from thence along the ſaid river, as the ſame runs, to the place of beginning, containing ſixty acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods.—They, the ſaid Heathcote Johnſton, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did, in and by the ſaid writing, declare that they were part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the ſeveral tracts before mentioned, which remained unſold and undiſpoſed of by the ſaid Caleb Heathcote in his life-time, or by his deſcendants after his death, and did thereby give notice that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Weſtcheſter, Eſquires, were appointed to make partition of the ſaid lands, purſuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," paſſed the 8th day of January 1762; and to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" and alſo to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majeſty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," paſſed the 30th day of December 1768.—And that the ſaid commiſſioners would meet on Tueſday the 5th day of April then next, at the houſe of James Bally, at New Rochelle, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid lands, as by the ſaid writing ſo publiſhed as aforeſaid, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the ſaid Philip Pell, Jacobus Bleecker, and William Sutton, the commiſſioners appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our appointment, and give notice that we will meet at the dwelling houſe of William Sutton, Eſq; at Mamaroneck, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, to proceed to the partition of the lands aforeſaid. And we do hereby alſo deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands, at New Rochelle, in the county of Weſtcheſter aforeſaid, the 5th day of April, 1774. PHILIP PELL.
WILLIAM SUTTON.
JACOBUS BLEECKER.

32 5w

NEW SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY,
IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SPERMA CETI CANDLES manufactured, warranted pure, to be ſold by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMON MYERS, COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS.

Said MANUEL MYERS, has alſo for Sale,
NEW-YORK RUM,
Of the beſt QUALITY. 26—

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1774.

JOHN WOODWARD
AND
JOHN H. KIP,

Of this city, having entered into a partnerſhip in trade, under the firm of

WOODWARD & KIP,

Have imported in the ſhip London, Capt. Chambers, who is juſt arrived, and alſo in the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, an extenſive aſſortment of 7-8ths, 4-4ths, and yard wide

IRISH LINENS;

And a neat aſſortment of the following GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of upon the moſt reaſonable terms, at their ſtore, near the Fly-Market, (the ſame which ſaid John Woodward formerly occupied) for caſh, country produce, or at ſix months credit, viz.

Superfine broadcloths, with ratinets to match,
Double purple ground calicoes, 28 yards,
Fine ditto, 12 yards,
Light ground ditto, 28 yards,
Fine ditto, 12 yards,
Fine laylock and fancy calicoes,
Red, blue and purple fine copperplate ditto,
Laylock, luteſtring, light figured, fancy, chell, pompadour and French ground fine chintzes,
Red blue and purple copper plate linens,
Purple, blue and red copper-plate furniture calicoes,
Irish and Ruſſia sheetings,
Blue, red and purple furniture bindings,
Black, blue, brown, ſaxon green, aſparagus, yellow, crimſon, garnet, pink and purple moreens,
Tabborets of ſame and other colours,
Black tammies and durants,
Black and white blond laces and edgings,
Men's white thread, & cotton narrow rib'd fine patent hoſe,
Men's plain cotton and thread hoſe,
Women's cotton and thread ditto.
Ruſſia huckaback and diaper, &c. &c.

JOHN WOODWARD,
AND
JOHN H. KIP,
OF THIS CITY,

Having entered into a partnerſhip in trade, under the firm of Woodward & Kip, have juſt IMPORTED, in the Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, and London, Chambers,

An extenſive aſſortment of
Iriſh Linens and Calicoes,

And a neat aſſortment of other GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of upon very reaſonable terms.

At their ſtore near the Fly Market,
(the ſame which the ſaid John Woodward formerly occupied)
For caſh, country produce, or at ſix months
CREDIT.

Woodward and Kip

Have alſo for ſale, a quantity of
New Rice, and New-York Rum
Of the beſt quality. 36 9

CHARLES OLIVER BRUFF,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the ſign of the Tea Pot, Tankard, and Ear-ring, in Maiden Lane, between the New Dutch church and Fly Market, next door to Dr. Kemeneau,

WHERE he makes or mends any kind of diamond or enamelled work in the jewellery way; alſo all manner of ſtone buckles, ſtone rings, earrings, broaches, ſeals, ſolitaires, hair jewels, lockets, enamelled ſleeve buttons, mourning rings of all ſorts, trinkets for Ladies, rings or lockets, plain or enamelled gold necklaces, and ſtones of all ſorts. Likewiſe makes all ſorts of ſilver ſmith's work, and mends old work in that way; alſo Ladies fans mended in the neateſt manner; puts watch glaſſes in for 1s. a piece, and chims tea plates at 5s. 6d.

He has for ſale, knives, ſciſſars, ſtays, plated, pinchbeck, and common buckles; alſo different ſorts of earthen ware. He will ſell cheap for caſh, and hopes for the encouragement of the Gentlemen and Ladies, whom he will ſtudy to uſe well.

He gives the higheſt price for old gold, ſilver, and jewels, rough cryſtal, gems, and all ſorts of old ſtones, as he is always in a lapidary's way, and is juſt ready to cut any kind of ſtones, &c. He has for ſale, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethyſts, onyx and ſapphires, garnets of different ſizes; alſo a neat onyx cup, bottom, and lids of a ſnuff box; and one of mother of pearl, &c. to be ſet in gold; likewiſe ſtones and paſte of all ſizes, colours, and ſorts. Country jewellers can be ſupplied cheaper than at any other place in the city; and he makes it a point with thoſe that bring him jobs from the country, to diſcount them as a conſideration.

WANTED, a jeweller who is a good hand at making ſtone ſtone-buckles, and can be well recommended; likewiſe a Lapidary. An apprentice is wanted to learn the jeweller's or ſilver-ſmith's trade. The conditions may be known by applying immediately to ſaid Bruff.—Who has a few very good corals for whiſtles and bells, ſized to cheap. 36-9

James Morton,

Juſt arrived from Europe, and from London, and now opening for ſale at his

STORE in QUEEN-STREET,

Between the Fly-Market and Bowling's Slip, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Robert and John Murray's ſtore.

A NEAT aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very low terms for CASH. And as he has had the opportunity of ſorting ſome his goods from ſome of the beſt warehouſes in England, he flatters himſelf they are as good in quality, and as well laid in, as any that are brought to market.

Among them are

Broad cloths, ſagathees, Britains, German ſerges, Callicoes, chintzes, Furniture callicoes, copperplate do. Nankeens, Double Perſians, India taffeties, Engliſh do. Silk Romalls, Muſlins, cambricks and lawns, Flowered lawns, Diaper table cloths, Scotch Osnaburgs, Iriſh linens & ſheetings, Engliſh pewter diſhes, plates and baſons, Hard metal tea pots, Paper hangings, Brown and white Ruſſia drillings, Men's and boy's white thread hoſe, Brown thread do. Men's ſilk hoſe, Men's and boy's worſted hoſe, Women's cotton do. Women's worſted do. Women's ſilk mitts, Children's do. Men's ſilk gloves, White genoas, black do. Sewing ſilks, White wax beads, White blond lace, Black bone do. White thread edgings, Dowlaſs, Brown Ruſſia ſheeting, White do. Brown quadruple Seleſias Clouting diapers Temple and common ſpectacles, Black plain laſtings, Black bombazeens, Scotch threads, Rich white ground enamel'd brocades, Queen's brown do.

White enamel'd armoreen do.
Pink and white do.
Pink clouded do.
Green and bloſſom do.
Blue and white ſattin ſtriped do.
Lavender manteas,
Black and yellow do.
Maſareen and gold dot
White ſhot pink do.
Plumb coloured do.
Sea green do.
Brown do.
Women's beſt black chimoy mitts and gloves bound ribband,
Men's do. black gloves,
Men's white lamb do.
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats,
Perſians and ſarſnets, different colours,
Black ſattin peelongs & modes,
Mode handkerchiefs,
Twill'd do.
Black armoreens,
A neat aſſortment of ribbands, moreens, ſattinets, Lorettoes, corded tabby, brocade, rich ſilk morre gowns, 8-4, 6-4 & 10-4 counterpanes, white jeans dimities, drawboys, died jeans, thickſets' cotton velvets & velverets,
China tea cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, in ſmall boxes,
Blue and white enamel'd compleat tea ſets,
Do. tea pots, milk pots and mugs,
A neat aſſortment of mahogany and gilt fram'd looking glaſſes,
Gold leaf, &c. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER of April 7, 1774.

An APOLOGY *for the late* CONDUCT *of* AMERICA.

THERE are thoſe who are clearly of opinion, that the Commons of Great Britain have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

If ſuch people are conſiſtent in their notions, they muſt allow that the Americans would be juſtified in refuſing to make good ſuch gifts, and to comply with the requiſition in ſuch grants.

And if they would be juſtified in refuſing to comply with ſuch requiſitions, it muſt alſo be allowed that there is a line of conduct which it would be proper for them to purſue, and that they are not left altogether without a remedy.

They that are moſt violent againſt the Americans for their conduct in the affair of the tea, would do well if they endeavoured, before they paſſed judgment upon it, to obtain proper ideas of right and wrong, and qualified themſelves to diſtinguiſh what is unlawful from what is inexpedient only; otherwiſe they may be led to condemn, as criminal, meaſures that were ill-judged only; and by the falſe colourings of jeſuitical writers, may be induced to believe actions to be unjuſtifiable and wrong, that were only impolitic and foolish.

I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill underſtood; and that the conſtitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the inalienable rights of human nature, ſeem to have been but little regarded in this diſpute, concerning American taxation.

That the conſtitution of England has been but little regarded, muſt appear evident, when it is conſidered what the ſpirit of that conſtitution is with reſpect to its idea of taxation. Does the Legiſlature levy a

tax upon the kingdom in the same manner, and with the same pretensions as the King of France [illegible] imposes taxes upon his subjects?—certainly not: The Commons give and grant for themselves and their constituents; the Lords speak for themselves; and the King, by his assent and acceptance of such gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the sanction of the law. But, by the advocates for American slavery, taxation is a necessary part of legislation, forgetting, or rather ingeniously misrepresenting the truth, which is, that our constitution knows of no arbitrary legislative money bills, nor acknowledges any other source of taxation but free gift. Can any man then, have a right to give away another man's property?—certainly not. And the Commons of Great Britain may give and grant away as much as they please of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

So much touching the constitutional part of this dispute, which I should have thought too obious to have required any discussion, had there not appeared to have been much pains taken to confound the two very distinct ideas of legislation and taxation, and to persuade mankind that legislation, which is essential to all government, is nugatory without that power, which is incompatible with the very end of Government itself, *an arbitrary and unlimited power of taxation*; for the end of Government is the preservation of property, and there can be no property where there is an arbitrary power of taxation; for what property can any man have in that which another can, by right, take from him when he pleases, against his consent?

And that the fundamental law of property has been but little attended to in this dispute, the application of the foregoing observation will sufficiently demonstrate; for what security can the Americans be said to have in their property, if the people of Great Britain can give and grant it away when they please? or rather, Can they truly be said to have any property at all, if the people of Great Britain have, under this pretended right of taxation, a power of taking from them, when they please, what they possess, and of using and disposing of it afterwards in what manner they think proper?

But how are the rights of human nature violated in this dispute? To this I answer, that the law of Nature, being founded in reason and justice, admits of property; for the better preservation of which, and for the use and enjoyment of it in peace and quiet, men entered into society. If, therefore, any man, or body of men, claim a right to take away at pleasure from other men their property, and to dispose of it as they please, such claim tends to a dissolution of society, and is repugnant also to the law of Nature, as it would place mankind in a worse condition than the state of Nature, wherein they had liberty to defend their right against the injuries of others.

Unfortunately also for these flaming advocates for the high prerogative doctrine of a necessary and unlimited right of taxation in the British Legislature, and who assert that the power of legislation in the regulation of commerce, without that of unbounded taxation also, would be nugatory and futile, I must mention the cases of Scotland before the Union, and Ireland. If the British Legislature must necessarily be possessed of that power, with respect to America, why was it not necessary with respect to Scotland before the union? and why is it not, at this moment, necessary with respect to Ireland? If the machine of Government cannot move on without this power over the poor dispersed, divided, and defenceless Americans, how could it so long have moved on without the same power over the rebellious Scots, or the discontented and fickle Irish?

I could mention also the *Charters* of the Americans, which would be entirely subverted by this right of taxation; but those who, in their utmost perfidy, scruple not to violate the constitution and polity of Great Britain, the fundamental law of property, and the rights of human nature, will pay, I am afraid, but very little regard to chartered rights.

But what sort of conduct is to be observed by that people whose liberties and property are invaded? In addition to this question, I shall beg leave to subjoin a few short remarks from Locke on Tyranny in the exercise of power without right. "Wherever the power that is put in any hands for the government of a people, and the *preservation of their properties*, is applied to other ends, and made use of to *impoverish*, *harass*, or *subdue* them to absolute arbitrary and illegal commands of them that have it, there it presently becomes tyranny, whether those that shall use it are one or many. Where law ends, tyranny begins. The exceeding the bounds of authority is the same in a prince as in any other magistrate. It is want of power to do what the law directs, not the want of extent of power, that sets the bounds between prerogative and tyranny. Whosoever in authority exceeds the power given him by the law, and makes use of the force he has under his command, to compass that upon the subject which the law does not authorize, ceases in that to be a magistrate, and acting without authority may be opposed as any other man who by force invades the right of another. This is the case, when commissioners, by virtue of their commissions, are masters of the persons of all the people, against law. Whosoever uses force without right, as every one does in society who does it without law, puts himself into a state of war with those against whom he so uses it, and in that state all former ties are cancelled, all other rights cease, and every one has a right to defend himself and to resist the aggressor. This is so plain a case, that Barclay, who of all men is the most a friend to monarchical power, allows not to the people only, but to the neighbouring princes, a right to assist an oppressed people, who shall implore their aid against unjust and unlawful force. Where the injured party may be relieved, and his damages repaired by appeal to the law, there can be no pretence for force, which is only to be used where the remedy of the law is denied. But if a prince, or other magistrate, out of passion, revenge, or any other unwarrantable motive, will employ the force he has got into his hands, to take away the estate, liberty, or life of a man who has not forfeited them by the known standing laws of his country, he may be resisted, as any other man attempting unjustifiable violence. For in such a case he is not to be considered as the magistrate, but as a private man in a state of war without authority and commission, and so may be treated as the law of Nature allows in that state, to wit, be killed or destroyed. Whether the inconveniency of such a resistance be greater or less than that of submitting to the unjust violence, every man must judge for himself, as he is to answer it before God."

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great Britain and America.

The three estates of Great Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great Britain and its dependencies, the Commons of Great Britain claim an absolute and unlimited right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, pleading that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great Britain, and the venerable Charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The Commons of Great Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at or before the landing thereof, and the Executive appoints his tax-gatherers to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, as looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property; but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole Continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly choosing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East India Company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the Charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice, by a hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the tax so imposed, to sap the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the Company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by Administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties and property of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to Government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got by the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole Continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the Governor and Officers of the Customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day for the landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? Ought they to have tamely submitted to this intrusion, and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confined themselves in so humiliating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and were held at the pleasure of the people of Great Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who patiently bid his throat to be torn by the imperious butcher.

Ought they to have submitted first, and then petitioned?

They had repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded.

Ought they to have appealed to the laws of their mother country, and to the justice of the nation, for redress? This they had repeatedly done, but their petitions were not attended to, and the cause of complaint, while [illegible] not the remedy of force, is such forces alone that [illegible] into a state of war, and [illegible] resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it.

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great Britain and America.

The three estates of Great Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great Britain and its dependencies, the Commons of Great Britain claim an absolute and unlimited right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, pleading that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great Britain, and the venerable Charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The Commons of Great Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at or before the landing thereof, and the Executive appoints his tax-gatherers to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, as looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property; but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole Continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly choosing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East India Company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the Charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice, by a hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the tax so imposed, to sap the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the Company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by Administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties and property of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to Government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got by the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole Continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the Governor and Officers of the Customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day for the landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? Ought they to have tamely submitted to this intrusion, and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confined themselves in so humiliating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and were held at the pleasure of the people of Great Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who patiently bid his throat to be torn by the imperious butcher.

Ought they to have submitted first, and then petitioned?

They had repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded.

Ought they to have appealed to the laws of their mother country, and to the justice of the nation, for redress? This they had repeatedly done, but their petitions were not attended to, and the cause of complaint, while [illegible] not the remedy of force, is such forces alone that [illegible] into a state of war, and [illegible] resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it.

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great Britain and America.

The three estates of Great Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great Britain and its dependencies, the Commons of Great Britain claim an absolute and unlimited right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, pleading that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great Britain, and the venerable Charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The Commons of Great Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at or before the landing thereof, and the Executive appoints his tax-gatherers to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, as looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property; but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole Continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly choosing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East India Company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the Charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice, by a hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the tax so imposed, to sap the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the Company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by Administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties and property of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to Government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got by the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole Continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the Governor and Officers of the Customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day for the landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? Ought they to have tamely submitted to this intrusion, and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confined themselves in so humiliating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and were held at the pleasure of the people of Great Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who patiently bid his throat to be torn by the imperious butcher.

Ought they to have submitted first, and then petitioned?

They had repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded.

Ought they to have appealed to the laws of their mother country, and to the justice of the nation, for redress? This they had repeatedly done, but their petitions were not attended to, and the cause of complaint, while [illegible] not the remedy of force, is such forces alone that [illegible] into a state of war, and [illegible] resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it.

Whatever were the sentiments of the Americans upon this head, or whether in the heat of their resentment they thought at all, is foreign to my purpose; it is sufficient for me to observe, that in their conflict, [illegible] which was to have been [illegible] instruction of slavery [illegible] destroyed.

[illegible] consider in what light the [illegible] company ought to have been [illegible] by the Americans: as merchants trading to America under the sanction of the [illegible] or as a banditti hired to attack their privileges, and indemnified against any loss which might be sustained in such attack?

And if the indemnification by them required, places the nature of their act in so very unfriendly a point of view, shews that they were fully acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and considered the measure *as dangerous*, because *unjust*, in what light must the indemnifiers, the suborners themselves, appear?

And if the agents in this business appear so black, let us next examine in what light their commodity ought to have been considered—in the same sacred light as the property of the *honourable trader*, or as the *indifferent* property of men combined together to subvert the liberties of America?

But neither of these ideas fully expresses its true nature.

Ought it not rather to have been considered as that identical property, that very engine by which the enemies of America meant to subvert its privileges, and by introducing along with it an unlimited and discretionary right of taxation, totally to annihilate American property? Certainly property so circumstanced, brought thither with such an intent, and become so maliciously involved in the subject of dispute, had lost those sacred sanctions which are the defence of common property, and may figuratively be said to have changed its very nature, and to have become an instrument of war.

If, then, it appears, that the executive would not suffer it to be taken back, and that the landing of it would, in the opinion of the Americans, have proved as fatal to America as the introduction of the wooden horse of the Grecians did to Troy, tho' the alternative which they chose may have procured them many enemies, there will, doubtless, be found many others who will pity and excuse.

SIDNEY.

From the Public Advertiser.

To Lord NORTH.

AS the arbiter of the affairs of these kingdoms, I address your Lordship, and cordially hope to engage the impartial attention of your understanding, while I lay before you truths too important to be neglected at this crisis, when the happiness of a brave and loyal people, from wrong apprehensions, is likely to be sacrificed to ministerial power.

The American revenue act has long been matter of contention, and some of our most judicious members have advised the repeal, wisely considering it as the only means to prevent, perhaps, the total defection of the colonies; but this advice, though so evidently calculated for the general good, has been disregarded: the duty on tea continued, an article, it is well known, the Americans refused to import; and lately the East India Company have been authorised to send over great quantities, consigned to Gentlemen who they thought proper to depute their agents; for it does not appear there was any order from the merchants; by which Arcanum it was, doubtless, expected they would quietly have acknowledged the legality of the act. The event has proved the contrary: They are nobly unanimous in their determinations to resist it; and in consequence of this refusal the public prints assure us several ships are now fitting out for that station with all possible expedition, probably to obstruct them.

Sensible dispassionate men, my Lord, will never be convinced by violence, and obstinacy is so certain an indication of weakness, that for your own honour it will be necessary to deliberate.

I have lived some years in America, have studied the disposition of the inhabitants, and am, though a native of England, sincerely interested in their happiness.

They are a plain, well improved people, fully sensible of their liberty, and the rough outline of its value. From the cradle they are taught to guard their privileges; nor will they ever patiently endure the yoke of oppression. They are oppressed, they are injured. Had they ever refused to grant his Majesty such supplies as were reasonably requested, or in any other instance been deficient in loyalty or obedience, there would be some cloak for these proceedings. On the contrary, nothing can be alledged against them with justice, but that they will not forego their birth right, and submit to be slaves in their determinations to raise [illegible] by their agents, by such methods as shall be least injurious to the [illegible] of Englishmen, even if the members of which it is composed were wholly disinterested, should know properly how to levy contributions on a country at so great a distance, and with which they are in general so little acquainted? Have not the Americans representatives of their own? And do they ever pass a law without the Royal approbation? Why then will you not grant them the privilege which other subjects in the same predicament enjoy? The privilege of raising their money in a mode they most approve? Surely nothing can be more reasonable.

Should your Lordship attempt to enforce, by military discipline, laws they do not acknowledge legal, the consequences will, I fear, be fatal; for so determined are these generous people to preserve inviolate their rights—so justly are they animated by their apprehensions of subjection, that they would encounter patiently the most terrible difficulties rather than submit: Yes, they would

Dare the vast vollies of your thundering ore,
And dye the Atlantic's verge with noble gore,
Ere they would suffer themselves to be dispossessed of the inestimable blessings they now enjoy, to purchase which their forefathers endured the greatest distress, and lived content in unfrequented woods, divested of all the comforts and necessaries of life.

Considered morally, my Lord, it is a very serious matter to interrupt the peace of thousands; and the man who can calmly agree to measures that are destructive to his fellow creatures, must be a bad member of society, and an open violator of the laws of christianity.

Your Lordship, I am told, makes particular profession of faith in this divine doctrine; and I have heard your constant endeavours to avoid war attributed to very worthy motives. If this be true, my Lord, England has only to lament, that the abilities of your head do not keep pace with the virtues of your heart; and America may hope that your conduct at this juncture will not be such as shall rise up in judgment against you.

His Majesty, from misrepresentation, may be inclined to think his subjects in the colonies obstinate and rebellious. It is difficult for a Prince to know the truth. It is more difficult still to consider himself simply as a man, and to unite his own interest with that of his people; but whenever they are separated there is danger, and the more arbitrary the Prince, the more miserable the subject, and the less his attachment to his sovereign.

The King has not in any of his dominions more affectionate or valuable *people* than the Americans: On every proper occasion they have given undoubted proof of their loyalty, and were actually very valiant during the last war. As father of his country, and head of the legislative body, they honour him; but when he gives his Royal assent to laws without due consideration, they never fail to observe and lament it.

A thorough knowledge of the constitution of this country makes a part of their education; and as they are in general remarkably anxious for the public good, they never forget it. I sincerely wish, my Lord, as much might be said, with truth, of those at home, who have the management of the most important concerns; but it will, I fear, ever be matter of lamentation, that *great men* are so totally debilitated by dissipation, as to render *even* such capacity as Heaven has bestowed, useless. That your Lordship may never tremble at the tribunal of the Most High for the abuse of your's, and that England and her colonies may never look back with *horror* to this period, is the unfeigned hope of

R.

LONDON.

April 1. The following men of war, it is said are destined for Boston, at least for the North American station; the Royal Oak of 90 guns; the Egmont of 74; and the Winchester and Preston of 60 guns each. Other accounts say, that no armament will be sent out, unless the Bostonians persist and refuse to pay a due obedience to the acts of the British legislature; in which case four men of war of the line, and three frigates, together with 6 regiments of foot, will be sent to New-York; the frigates, to block up the port; and in case of resistance, the military to penetrate into the heart of the country.

April 5. The East India Company it is said, were ordered last week to give in an account of the loss they sustained on account of the rebellious behaviour of the Americans.

The services of Mr. Hutchinson are said to be held in so capital a light, that a patent of English peerage is talked of for him.

April 6. *All the accounts received from France are full of the military preparations going on in that kingdom.*

The supplies this year are voted at £.4,200,000. the Exchequer Bills to be paid off one million, amounting in the whole to £.5,200,000. sterling and sunk to £.2,200,000. the sinking fund to £.3,600,0000. which will leave a deficiency of £.400,000 to be raised by a loan on Exchequer Bills, or a lottery.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 2.

"*Private letters from the banks of the Danube advise, that a new suspension of arms is concluded between the Russians and Turks for three months, during which time every means will be employed to bring about a peace; but some people doubt the truth of these advices.*

A vote of credit is talked of in case the French should augment their armaments by sea and land.

A correspondent observes, that the North American charters, like other literary lumber, will soon be declared no tangible substances.

It is reported that the command of the squadron to be sent to Boston has already been offered to several Gentlemen, all of whom have *unaccountably* declined that honour.

Leave has been given, in the House of Commons, to bring in the bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts Bay, without opposition.

April 9. Thursday night a cabinet council was held at Lord North's, at which all the great officers of state assisted, as did his Excellency General Gage, which sat late. After their rising a messenger was dispatched to Portsmouth.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America, hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Englishmen.

All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently said have an actual promise from a certain great person, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What those private orders are may be guessed at.

We are informed from the best authority, that the four following regiments have actually received orders from the war office to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston upon the shortest notice, viz. the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithstanding many of them had obtained the King's leave of absence, have received orders to join their respective corps immediately upon pain of being cashiered.

It is said that a very formidable fleet will soon make its appearance in the American ocean, which will convince our enemies that we are not to be caught napping.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Bostonians have made some overtures which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremeties; it is however generally agreed, that General Gage will be sent to America, to see all things settled upon a permanent and proper footing.

The following paragraph is supposed, for good reasons, to be written by Sir Francis B——d.

From the tremendous threats of the pitiful Bostonians, people who did not know them, would be apt to imagine them a very powerful race. Mighty they are, indeed, if all they have said were true! To them ancient Nineveh and Babylon would seem but *villages*. The truth is, that this very great town of Boston contains of men, women, children, and negro slaves, about *fifteen thousand souls*. What, cries some of our good people here, negro slaves in Boston! it cannot be! it is nevertheless very true. For though the Bostonians have grounded their rebellion on the "immutable laws of nature," and have resolved in their town meetings, that "it is the first principle in "civil society, founded in nature and rea"son, that no law of society can be binding "on any individual, without his consent "given by himself in person or by his repre"sentative of his own free election." Yet notwithstanding the immutable laws of nature and this public resolution of *their own* in town meeting, they actually have in that town two thousand negro slaves, who neither by *themselves in person*, nor by representatives of their own *free election* ever gave consent to their present state of bondage. Thus this great town of Boston, which contains about 6000 *able*, but *not willing*, men to fight, has disturbed the whole British empire for the last ten years with their seditious clamours is certainly fact. This, however, is not asserted in praise of our vigour, but in praise of our moderation. Like cowards opposed they have pushed their insurrections and treasons to the last extremity, and are now awaiting their punishment. Notwithstanding all their bravadoes, the faction there does not amount to a fourth part of the inhabitants. If there had been any vigour in the magistracy, many of their outrages might have been prevented; but there unhappily prevails amongst the most loyal subjects in that town, an opinion that they can do nothing for themselves without the intervention of the legislature here. So that the faction though small when compared to the rest of the inhabitants, have hitherto carried every thing before them. Their pusillanimous conduct has brought their affairs to a crisis, and so that can be applied to the occasion, to oppose their punishment. Indeed punishment it cannot be called, they are only to submit to pay for the ten they have wantonly destroyed. But it is absolutely refused by every lover of peace and good order, that some other salutary regulations may take place in the Massachusetts. [100 more traitorous scoundrels, Hells and the Devil to the Bargain.]

BOSTON, May 2.

It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding it is said by the East-India company and their friends, in England, that the destruction of the tea is being their property, or any damages according to them thereby, is to be taken up by the British Parliament, and the friends of the British ministry, which plainly evinces, that the introducing said tea into America upon that plan, was a scheme of the present administration.

It appears that the drift of administration and their *good friends* in England, is, to divide the union of the American colonies, and that devoted Boston shall feel the unparelleled tokens of their displeasure. But let us not be dismayed, but resolve to yield our lives and fortunes, before we will submit to the iron yoke of tyranny! And let this sacred truth, be borne in the mind of EVERY *American*, "By UNITING we STAND, by DIVIDING we FALL!"

Mr. HOLT.

SIR,

A REPORT having been industriously propagated, that several of the principal Merchants in Philadelphia had withdrawn their subscriptions from the constitutional Post Office, you are desired to inform the public, that the said report is entirely false, as appears by letter from thence on that subject.

It may not be improper, at this time, to mention, that the account which was *insidiously* inserted in some of the papers, *that the Constitutional Post Rider between Philadelphia and Baltimore had absconded with a large sum of money entrusted to his care*, was a misrepresentation. The person who absconded with the money was not the undertaker of that business, whose name is Stinson, a man of property and character, well known and respected in Philadelphia, but a villain he had the misfortune to hire, whose name is Bryan. And should he escape with his booty, there is no doubt but the friends of the institution will open a subscription for the indemnification of the Master, who is known to be a man of integrity.

Accidents similar to the above, have often happened to the government Post Office, particularly one lately in England. But that office refuses to be *accountable for money delivered to the riders*.

To the PRINTER.

New York, May 17, 1774.

A REPORT having been circulated, that a printed paper, published as extracts of letters from London, dated the 7th and 8th of April last, which were printed on the back of a copy of the late act of the English parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, and distributed about town on Saturday last, were spurious, and that the intelligence was not written from England, but fabricated here. As I am able to prove the said report to be entirely false, I leave every one to judge whether it comes from the friends or the enemies of the rights and liberties of Great Britain and the colonies. The letters, whose contents are printed on the back of the act aforesaid, were received by the Samson, Capt. Couper, the latest ship arrived here from London. They were by one of the writers committed to the particular care of the Gentleman who delivered them here, who is now in town, and can prove both the receipt of them in London, and the delivery here. One of the letters, which contains the most circumstantial account of the facts, is left in the hands of the Printer of the New-York Journal, who can both vouch for the truth of the copies, and produce the original of the principal letter; the other two letters, which were also seen by him and several other persons in town, are now gone to Philadelphia, by a Gentleman of that place, who was here when Capt. Couper arrived. These letters, (one of which was from a military officer of eminence, both on account of his rank and literary abilities) soon after their arrival, were read by a Gentleman in town, who thought their contents so important, that they applied for the copies, and were at the expence of making them public.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in New York, dated 5th April, 1774.

"I KNOW not in what Language to speak my Concern and Indignation, relative to the Boston Port Bill. He who may view it singly, as related to a Part of America, knows but little of the Temper and Designs of Administration. The Liberty of this Country depends on the Conduct of the Americans. The Die is now cast, it lies with you to determine, in the Wisdom and Firmness of the united Continent, to resist or submit for years. I know it is the Design—you must therefore subdue every Prejudice, and bear with every Infirmity among yourselves, that like a Bundle of tender Rods, you may not be separately broken to Pieces. If the other Provinces do not warmly and firmly support an Opposition to this horrid Attempt on the Town of Boston, you must fall the easy Victims of Tyranny, and become the most abject Slaves of the Earth.

Let me intreat you therefore to turn a deaf Ear to every Prejudice and idle Report against your suffering fellow Subjects—forgive their Errors, and think of nothing but mutual Defence.

There were a few of us who petition'd Parliament, which was all we could do—the Sheriffs of this City stand at the Head of the several Petitions—they behaved nobly and spiritedly on this Occasion; for they were first in proposing and active in the Execution of the Affair—being the first in Rank in the County of Middlesex, where the Petitions were signed; their Example gave Weight and Dignity to the Proceedings.

I do not hold myself answerable to give Reasons why those Gentlemen who formerly spoke the Language of America, should have become so few in Number; but for your Satisfaction can assure you, that Lord Chatham holds the same friendly Sentiments of you—when he is ask'd why he does not attend the House of Lords, he says "*I have sulk'd long enough in the Tapestry.*"*

The Times are growing dangerous, and I know they would be glad to have my Head, therefore you will excuse my not writing my Name—you know my Hand——your's.

* The House of Lords is hung with Tapestry.

On Tuesday last our ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT was held in TRINITY CHURCH.

The Celebrity was honoured by the Presence of his Excellency GENERAL HALDIMAND, the principal Officers of the Army, the Clergy, and a very brilliant Assembly; when the following young Gentlemen were admitted to Degrees.

A. B.
- Isaac Abrahams,
- Robert Auchmuty,
- William Chandler,
- Edward Dunscomb,
- Nicholas Heyliger,
- John Jauncey,
- Henry Nicoll,
- George Ogilvie,
- John Rapalje,
- Benjamin Seaman,
- Edward Stevens,
- Robert Troup.

Samuel Nicoll, M. A.

A. M.
- Rev. Luke Babcock,
- Ichabod Bell Barnet,
- Clement Cooke Clarke,
- John Copp,
- Henry Dewint,
- Rev. George Panton,
- James Sayre,
- John Searle,

The Discourses delivered upon this Occasion did great Honour to the Orators, who justly merited and received universal Approbation.

On Tuesday Evening arrived here Mr. Revere, who came Express from Boston, which he left on Saturday about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

On Tuesday the 10th arrived there in a short Passage from London, Captain Jenkins, who brought the Act of Parliament for shutting up the Port of Boston, &c. on Wednesday summonses were sent to 8 Towns, near Boston, for their Committees of Correspondence, to meet at Faneuil Hall on Thursday. On Friday the Town of Boston had a legal Meeting, when they voted to send to every Town in the Government, and to every Province and Colony on the Continent, Copies of their Votes, which are as follow, viz.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, legally qualified and duly warned, in public Town-Meeting assembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday the 13th Day of May, 1774.

VOTED,

THAT it is the Opinion of this Town, that if the other Colonies come into a joint Resolution to stop all Importation from Great Britain, and Exportation to Great Britain, and every Part of the West Indies, till the Act for Blocking up this Harbour, be repealed, the same will prove the Salvation of North America, and her Liberties;—on the other Hand if they continue their Exports and Imports, there is high Reason to fear that Fraud, Power, and the most odious Oppression will be triumphant over Right, Justice, Social Principles, and Freedom; And moreover, that this Vote be forthwith transmitted by the Moderator, to all our Sister Colonies, in the Name and Behalf of this Town.

Attest.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

COPY.

The same Day about Noon arrived the Lively Frigate, with General Gage, who landed at the Castle, where he was saluted by Fourteen Guns, which is the Salute to that Place, on the Arrival of the Governor. Friday Evening Despatches came to Boston, from General Gage, for the Council to meet him next Day, at the Castle, where they accordingly went, but the Result was not known when the Express came away.

Yesterday about Noon, Mr. Revere, the Express from Boston, set out for Philadelphia.

On the Evening of the same Day, was a numerous Meeting of the Mechanicks in this City, at the House of Mr. Bardin.

Such of our Customers as have not received the Boston Port Act, &c. published on Saturday last, may have it, if they will please to send for it.

To the Public.

AN Advertisement having appeared at the Coffee House, in Consequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming Advices received from England, inviting the Merchants to meet at the House of Mr. Samuel Francis, on Monday Evening last, in order to consult on Measures proper to be pursued on the present critical and important Occasion.

A very respectable and large Number of the Merchants and other Inhabitants, did accordingly appear, at the Time and Place appointed, and then and there nominated for the Approbation of the Public, a Committee of Fifty Persons, of which Fifteen to be a sufficient Number to do Business.

That therefore, no Formality may be wanting to constitute a Committee duly chosen; the Inhabitants of this City and County are requested to attend at the COFFEE-HOUSE, THIS DAY, being THURSDAY the 19th Instant, at One o'CLOCK, to approve of the Committee nominated as aforesaid, or to appoint such other Persons, as in their Discretion and Wisdom may seem meet.

NEW-YORK, *Tuesday, May* 17, 1774.

New-Jersey, } BY order of the Honourable Court of Common
Monmouth County. } Pleas for said county. Whereas William Hulett, John Vanderveer, Joseph Astin, and Samuel Clark, prisoners for debt in the gaol of said county, have petitioned said Court to be permitted to apply for the benefit of the late insolvent act, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign, and have filed their schedules and qualified to the truth thereof.—Now these are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtors, that they be together at the Court House of said county on the second day of June next to shew cause, if any they have, before the Judges of said Court, why the said prisoners' estates shall not be assigned for the use of their creditors, and their bodies discharged from their present confinement, pursuant to said act.

April 27, 1774. 3m 40

Selby & Thomson,

At the lower End of WALL STREET,

Have just imported in the Sir William Johnson, and London, from London, and the Phila and Ellin, from Bristol,

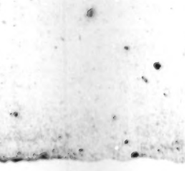
A very general ASSORTMENT of Saddler's and Coach maker's Ironmongery,

Which they will sell on the lowest Terms,

They have likewise for SALE,

A Variety of livery and saddle laces,
Saddle and hammer cloth fringes,
Coach glass strings,
guard and footman's holders,
Livery cloths for carriages,
Wilton carpetting for ditto,
Horse nets of different sizes and colours,
Hair and worsted plush,
White, green and check swanskins,
Woolen and linen surcingle and girth webs,
London made hunting saddle trees,
Hunting side and chaise ditto,
A large assortment of silver mounted and common horse whips,
Morocco, buff, and red sword and hanger belts,
Shot bags,
Powder flasks and horns,
The very best sealskin portmanteau and square trunks, brass mounted, &c. &c.

3m 40



For CHARLESTOWN, S. CAROLINA,

To sail in eight days,

THE schooner HANNAH, Capt. Towner, a fine new vessel, with good accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the Capt. on board the vessel, at the New Crane, or to William Malcom.

New-York, May 18, 1774. 3m 8

PURSUANT to an order made by the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden and Thomas Jones, Esquires, two of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York, upon the petition of John Griffiths an insolvent debtor, and several of his creditors; notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said John Griffiths, to shew cause if any they have, on Saturday the twenty eighth day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief justices chamber, situate in Smith Street of said city, why an assignment of the estate of the said John Griffiths should not be made, to Rudulphus Simmons, Esq. pursuant to the prayer of said petition, and the said John Griffiths to be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the directions of the several acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, with respect to the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, dated 27th May, 1714.

WOODWARD & KIP,

At their store near the Fly-Market, have just imported in the Samson, Capt. Couper, from London, a fresh and large assortment of

CALLICOES.

POETS CORNER.

A Heavenly Ditto.

FREEDOM's charms all ages suit,
Blooming Youth and hoary Age!
Time, brief span as we journey
Pleases, pains this mortal joy!
Love and Friendship ever gave
Half their blessings to the SLAVE;
Nor can tyrant power the Dame
Reft of beam of Liberty,
Which from fair AMERICA,
TYRANNY strives to take away.

John Morton,

Has just come to hand per the ships London, Earl of Dunmore, and Rosamond from London, and Austrica from Bristol,

THE largest and most elegant assortment of mahogany and gold frame oval LOOKING GLASSES and GIRANDOLES, ever imported into this city,

A large assortment of PICTURES & MAPS.

DUNN's new and general ATLASSES.

A large assortment of china with a very neat assortment of European and India goods to suit the season, among which are,

Very handsome brocades, tobines, lute-strings, and other silks,
Callicoes and chintz's,
Purple and white, red and white, blue and white do.
Copper plate furniture do.
Mens's white and brown thread plain and ribbed silk hose,
Womens hose and boys thread do.
Mens, womens and girls leather and silk gloves and mitts,
A large assortment of thread and blond edgings and laces,
Russia drillings and sheetings,
Oznabrugs,
Irish linens, 7-8 and yard wide,
Do, sheetings and dowlass,
Cambricks and lawns,
Nankeens, silk romals,
Superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloths,
Wiltons and sagathees,
6d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and sheathing nails,
Window glass, &c. 347

Now on the stocks,
and to be sold,

A VESSEL

Of about 150 tons burden of single deck, and about 200 tons two decks. *This vessel, which lies at Glassbury, on Connecticut river, can be finished by August, and if immediate application is made, may be built upon in time. Any person inclining to purchase, may have an opportunity of visiting her at that season, and is desired to apply to Mr. Hugh Gaine in New-York, merchant, or Mr. John Welles, of Glassbury, in Connecticut.*

2d May, 1774. 35 8

SAMUEL COWPERTHWAIT,

IS removed from the lower end of Smith-Street, in a house facing the coffee-house bridge, between James Rivington's and Garret Noel's, where he purposes to keep a large assortment of the most best and newest mens SHOES and PUMPS, and makes the best of DRAW-BOOTS, when wanted. All of which he will sell for cash only. 35 8

A FEW COPIES

Of the following Book to be SOLD at JOHN HOLT's, *Printing-Office, near the Coffee-house—Price stitched, in blue paper, 5/8. Octavo.*

A
MASTER-KEY
TO
POPERY:
IN FIVE PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING

A Discovery of the most secret Practices of the Secular and regular Romish Priests in their Auricular Confession.

PART II. A true Copy of the Pope's yearly Bull of Indulgencies and Pardon of Sins, to all those that serve in the wars against the Enemies of the Romish Religion. The Explanation of the Bull, with some Remarks upon it.

PART III. An Account of their Masses, privileged Altars, Transubstantiation, and Purgatory, and of the Means the Priests make use of to delude the People.

PART IV. Of the Inquisitors, and their Practices in several Instances.

PART V. Of their Prayers, Adoration of Images, and Relicks, &c.

By D. ANTONIO GAVIN,
Born and educated in Spain, some Years Popish Priest in the Church of Rome, and since 1725, Minister of the Church of England.

ENNIS GRAHAM,

MERCHANT-TAILOR,

At the CLOTH-HOUSE, the corner of Wall-street, facing St. Paul's church-yard, in New-York,

Has just imported, per the Nathaniel, Capt. Miller, the Dunmore, Captain Lawrence, and London, Capt. Chambers, from LONDON,

A neat assortment of GOODS;

Which he will sell reasonable for cash or small

SCARLET, white, buff, garnet, pepper, light and dark blue, light drab cassimere, black superfine CASSIMIR, sagathees, witneys, duroys,
Black, blue and scarlet hairbine,
Cambleen, double allapeens,
VEST PATTERNS, the cheapest in this country.
Manchester, embroidered and tambour with shades,
Brown Holland do. do.
White jean, do. do.
Striped burdett, do. do.
White nankeen, do. do.
Yellow ditto, do. do.
White silk embroidered tambour with gold & shades,
White chain silk do. do.
Straw do. do.
White satin do. do.
Gray silk, do do.
Gray silk ditto, with shades,
White ditto, do. do.
Coloured ditto, do. do.
Cassimir ditto, do.
White, brown, and dyed Russia drillings,
India nankeens,
White striped dimity,
White Italian do.
White India ditto, for breeches and vests,
White India jeans,
White & colour'd jeans,
Silk jean, white jannet,
Silk loretta, white and black cotton denim,
Cotton cantoon, silk starret,
Damascus, burdets,
White silk, buff ditto,
Spitalfield corded tabby,
Silver gray, White, Green, Purple, Crimson, Black, } China silk corded TABBY,
SUPERFINE CLOTHS,
Denmark & saxon blue, garnet, aurora, plak, pearl, aligin, drab, white, buff, scarlet, pea and other greens, blue, gray, parsons gray and genteel cloth colours, &c. &c.
MIDDLING CLOTHS,
Scarlet, buff, white blue and cloth colours,
Forest & hunters cloth,
Kersey & German serge,
White silk serge, sea green ditto, white Roman nakeen, white Persian, cloth coloured ditto; white, blue, scarlet, green, spotted silk shags, for lining cloths,
Fashionable buttons,
Gold embroider'd on steel,
Gold do. on silver,
Silver do. on gold,
Gold and silver ditto on cloth,
Silver spangled,
Gold do.
Gilt, plated,
Steel, with gilt and plated rims,
Plated and gilt shirt,
For the gentlemen of the ARMY & MILITIA,
Gold and silver vellum lace, ditto bullion fringe, dipt broad & narrow lace,
Silk sashes,
Black hat feathers,
Gold & silver spangled bands, buttons and loops,
Gold and silver spangled hat buttons an mach,
Gilt enamell'd with black buttons, loops and bands,
Gold and silver vellum,
Do. thread,
Do. fancy,
Do. pearl,
Do. spangles,
Do. cord,
Do. chain,
Do. gasters,
Do. tassels,
Gold spangled loops and frogs for cloathes,
MEN's GLOVES,
Beaver, shammey, dogskin, buckskin, white, black and cloth coloured silk, & white and brown thread,
Very handsome wilton coach carpeting,
Ditto fancy ines,
Prunello and Orleans crape for the Rev. clergy,
Brown silk prince's, stuff,
India gorgarons, padesoy,
India black & colour'd taffeta,
Genoa velvet, different colours,
Spitalfield do. for collars,
Scarlet, buff, and black soy,
Serge denim, everlasting,
White cotton & callicoes,
Fine & coarse linen,
Cambric, lawns, pilot lawns,
Long lawn, dowlass, brown Holland,
Russia & Irish sheeting,
Russia duck, bucksback,
Men's silk, thread and worsted hose,
Women's, boys & girls hose,
Crimson, white, buff, & black silk breeches pieces,
Ratteens, shalloons, durants, tammies,
Callamancoes,
Hair shags, different colours,
Worsted ditto,
Mens fashion scarf, deathhead, ribbs and nankeen, shatterdash, metal and horn buttons,
Scarf and silk, cotton and mohair twines,
Sewing silk of all colours,
Cloth, nankeen, white, spotted brown } threads
Scotch
Shoe, coat, and quilting bindings,
Buckram, glaz'd & glued linens,
Black hat band crape,
Horn moulds, shirt buttons,
Tape, ferret, and tape, white tapes,
Knee garters, Scotch gartering,
Worsted cord,
STAY-MAKER's TRIMMINGS,
Yellow canvas, French Holland, Irish ticken, gallons, silk, flay braid, flay binding, white buckram, Poll Devis buckram,
Hatters trimmings,
Flat and round looping black and buff lining,
Basket, flat, and cloath head buttons,
Chain, wove loops, shaping silk bands,
Chain, velvet ribbon,
Brushes, pincers, needles,
Pumice stone, bowstrings, cards, vermilion, carmine, blacking cards, &c. &c.

32—

WATCHES,

NEAT and plain, gold, silver, enamel, and metal, some engraved and enamelled, with devices, new and elegant; also the first in this country of the small new fashioned watches, the circumference of a British shilling.

Old work repaired and cleaned (as usual) in the best and cheapest manner, by JOHN SIDNEY, removed to the Maiden Street, called the Fly, a few doors west the corner of Beekman's Slip, New-York. 35

☞ The sign of the dial against the wall.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all those [illegible] on the estate of Anne Chambers, late of the city of New-York, deceased, either by bond, judgment, or else, without delay, and all those who have any just demands [illegible] are requested to call for payment

ABRAHAM V. CORTLANDT, or
JOHN [illegible], the acting executors.

MAY 1, 1774. 35 10

New Jersey, Monmouth County.

BY order of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, &c.—Whereas Samuel Clark, insolvent Debtor in the gaol of said county, did, this 28th Day of April 1774, make Application to said Court to be admitted to apply for relief by the late insolvent act, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors;" at which time he filed a schedule of his estate, and was duly sworn according as said act directs: Now, these are to give notice to the creditors of said Samuel Clark, that they be together at the court-house in said county, on the 2d day of June next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said debtor's estate shall not be assigned for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged pursuant to said act.

April 28, 1774. 35 38

IMPORTED

In the last vessels from London and Bristol,

And to be SOLD cheap, by

Andrew Hamersley,

Near Counties Market,

A complete assortment of

SADDLERS-WARE,

AMONG WHICH ARE

A NEAT *and fashionable parcel of plated* BITS *and* STIRRUPS; SADDLE FRINGE *of every colour, &c. with a great quantity of* PLATED STEEL SPURS,

He has also, for SALE,

English and New-York made

HORSE-WHIPS

IN PLENTY. 35 9

JOHN SIEMON,

FURRIER,

REMOVED to the corner house of Hanover-Square and the old Slip-Market, where Mr. WILLIAM WIKOFF *lately lived, opposite Mr.* PETER GOELET's, *where he carries on the furrier's business in all its branches, as usual. And as he cannot but acknowledge with gratitude, the many favours the respectable public have shewn him in general, and the LADIES in particular, in the course of them, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their esteem and favour for the future.*

N. B. The highest price given for ground squirrel skins. 35 8

SERVANTS,

JUST arrived from Scotland, TO BE SOLD, on board the ship Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, lying at the Ferry Stairs, among whom are a number of weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, millers, shoemakers, butchers, lawyers, wheelwrights, hatters, and slaters, from 14 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White, or said master on board.

April 20, 1774. 35 6

GENTLEMAN lately arrived from PARIS Proposes to TEACH, the

ITALIAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES

Grammatically;

Also, how to write them with Elegance and Propriety.

THOSE who are desirous of learning to keep a Correspondence by Letters, on Business or any other Topic, in either of those Languages, may also be instructed.—For further Particulars please to enquire for, or address to Mr. C. at Mr. Wilkes's, Merchants, near the Exchange. 347

William Hawkhurst,

At Rurling's Slip, has to sell,

[illegible] Rubbee, — — —
2 Years old ditto, — — —
12 Years old ditto, to such as to need no oil when used on leather, — — —
Choice Lucca Oil, — — —
Best original Florence oil, being the best kind of lamp oil, — — —

} At a fair Merchant's Advance.

ALSO

[illegible] Vermilion, and Bloomary Iron,
A neat Assortment of Anchors, from 30 lb. Weight to 4 cwt.
Patent Ratlin Stuff,

} At a fair Merchant's Advance.

STERLING

Also WANTED, a Quantity of cast Iron Pots of 20 to 30 Gallons each, open at Top, of the Dutch Standard [illegible] without Feet and Weight, as may [illegible]

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House opposite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again: He, impressed with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind.

John Laboyteaux,

TAILOR,

At BEEKMAN's SLIP,

Has just imported, in the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colour now worn in London.—ALSO,

Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue casimirs,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby,
White, crimson, and black chain tabby,
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches,
Rich white silk ferret,
Do. white silk serge de soy,
Superfine white corderoy,
Superfine white Dutch cord,
Do black princess stuff,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. sattinets,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,
White & brown buckrams,
Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twists,
Brown Selisia Hollands,
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold & silver basket do,
Death head do.
Gilt and plained do.
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes,
Taylors notches,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Sewing silk,
Scarf twist,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
Gold nankeens,

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do, gold and silver cord, gold and silver bleazy, do thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver spring tassels, gold and silver [illegible] ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.—Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any spring or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns. 34 7

John Amiel, jun.

Has imported in the ship Earl Dunmore, Captain Lawrence, from London, and for sale at the lowest rates, at his store in Smith-street,

Extraordinary fine salad oil,
Loaf Sugar,
Spices and fig blue
White and brown candy,
Currants and raisins,
Prunes,
Italian capers,
Olives, anchovies,
Lavender and Hungary water,
Playing cards and pipes.
Canary seed for birds,
Soft shell almonds,
India soy and katchup,
Orange flower water,
Scented and plain hair powder,
Capsicums and cayan,
Rappee & Scotch snuffs,
Salt petre,
Double Glocester and Cheshire cheese,

With LONDON PORTER, TAUNTON ALE, and BRISTOL BEER.—MADEIRA, CLARET, RED PORT, and TENERIFFE WINES.—Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, ARRACK GENEVA. 34 7

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) Annisseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit.

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per grose, and [illegible]

Just PUBLISHED, price 9d. and to be SOLD by Hodge *and* Shober, Samuel London, *and at* John Holt's *Printing-Office,*

A PARTICULAR account of Mr. THOMAS SAX, of the city of Philadelphia, who laid fifteen days in a trance, and when he came to himself, gave a full account of many things he had both seen and heard, and particularly of three men whom he saw depart the body, one of which was a Negro; he gives a particular description of their being cast out, with other circumstances which happened in that time; and likewise describes the shape in which their embodied souls appeared after the departure. The said Thomas Sax is now alive, and sells and what he sold, is certified became to himself, was found, upon inquiry, to have happened exactly as he related.——To which is added, a remarkable VISION, by the Rev. ISAAC [illegible] M. In verse.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.—Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after; and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.